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SUNDAY, AUGUST 30, 1914.

THE TIMES-DISPATCH and Breakfast
are served together with unfailing regu-
larity in the Best Homes of Richmond.
Is your morning program complete?

Standing the Shock Well

IMPROVEMENT in the financial situation
in New York is noted by the financial
writers. The calmness on the stock market,
the co-operation of the banks and the wise
provisions against trouble made by the Fed-
eral government have made for reassurance
and the relief of stringency. As Henry Clews
points out, the business community has met
the shock far better than anticipated.

The United States has suffered and will suf-
fer more from the European war. In these
days of close interrelation of nations, a great
war cannot be waged without affecting all the
world. We of the United States can only sit
tight in the boat, keep our heads and main-
tain a strict neutrality. Then we will weather
the storm, which was none of our making.

Beef Cattle in the South

THE plan lately outlined by the United
States Department of Agriculture to
experiment with the raising of beef cattle in
the Southern States is one which, if suc-
cessful, as it undoubtedly will be, promises
the opening up of a new source of wealth to
the South, and to have no inconsiderable ef-
fect on the cost of living.

That the production of beef cattle is an
opportunity the South cannot afford to ignore
The Times-Dispatch has more than once
pointed out. The business should have been
undertaken in many States on a larger scale
long before this, without the incentive of a
successful experiment by the Department of
Agriculture. However, it was not under-
taken, and the proposed plan of the Federal
government will be watched with interest,
and its result, it is to be hoped, will not be
without profit to the South and to the
country.

The Pleasant Land of France

THE potency of France to inspire affection
in the hearts of those that know her is
strikingly shown by the ease with which she
is raising another of her famous "foreign
legions," made up of eager volunteers from
all neutral nations, among them Americans.

Jefferson spoke of France as every man's
"second country," the land in which men of
all nations would prefer to have been born,
had they not been born wherever else they
happened to be. This charm seems imperish-
able. It is evidently as strong to-day as it
was when Jefferson wrote. Is there any other
country that excites a similar affection?
Italy, we know, is loved of the poets and
artists, but it is not likely that men of
other nations would volunteer to fight for
her in anything like the numbers that want
to strike a blow for France. Great Britain
is the mother of constitutional liberty, but
she has had to pay for her foreign legions.
Whence this compelling Gallic charm?
Why has France's desire to regain "the lost
provinces" been so sympathetically under-
stood the world over, while other alienated
territory has been forgotten beyond the borders
of the country that lost it?

France has no literal counterpart for the
Teutons "Germany Above All." If she had,
it looks as though the men of many nations
would sing it immediately after their own
national anthems, even as they do "La Mar-
seillaise."

Respect for the Law

IN reflecting upon whether or not they shall
surrender the right to local self-govern-
ment on September 22, the voters of this city
and State will do well to give serious thought
to the fact that, in a country governed by
law, when one law falls into disrepute, be-
cause of intrinsic or extrinsic defects, the re-
spect for all other laws suffer. It is in the
weakening of respect for law that many
statesmen of our time have seen matter for
grave concern. The suspicion that some in-
dividuals can with impunity commit breaches
of legal enactments for which others are pun-
ished, operates to weaken our prospective
legal safeguards no more and no less than
will the imposition of a State-wide prohibitory
law, which has not the support of the senti-
ment of the people of any community.

The act which the voters are to decide
next month is particularly reprehensible in
that it contains provisions which, on their
face, make it clear that the object is not to
create prohibition, which is its avowed pur-
pose. These are intrinsic defects of such a
manifest injustice that it is to be feared
the law would be unworkable, even if it were
not true, as has been demonstrated in all
other States which have similar enactments,
that prohibition of liquor selling does not pro-
hibit the sale of liquor, but merely results in
a vastly increased home consumption and the
appearance in all communities of uncontrol-
lable illegal vendors of poisonous concoctions,
replacing the legalized and controllable
saloon-keepers, who sell spirits of a quality
at least superior to that procurable in blind
tigers.

The proposed law is vicious in that it
favors the man of some means and discrim-
inates against his poorer fellow-citizen. The
former is left quite free to stock his home
cellar by importations from other States,
while the latter is told that he must long
himself the satisfaction of his appetite for
alcohol. A poor man cannot afford to invest
in what would be to him a large amount of

liquor. Under the local option system, he is
relatively on the same basis as his wealthier
fellow, in that he can buy in quantities
suited to his purse. Such a man will do one
or two things. He will either deprive him-
self and his family of necessities in order
to import a gallon or two of whiskey, or he
will patronize the illegal sellers of liquor,
who will spring up in as large numbers in
this State as they have in every other State
where local option is denied.

It is idle to expect such a man to respect
a law that makes fish of one part of the com-
munity and flesh of the other. No amount
of persuasion can convince him that he is not
the victim of an injustice under the law. He
will circumvent that law in Virginia as else-
where, and, in circumventing it, his respect
for all law must undergo a serious shrinkage,
just as the semicolon—if that term may be
used—violation of the Sunday closing law in
New York City has had an undermining in-
fluence on the respect with which all laws
are regarded by the bulk of the metropolitan
population.

Even their supporters must regret that
the State-wide prohibitionists should have
sought to placate the brewers and wine
growers by putting them into one class and
permitting them to continue their operations
as producers of alcoholic beverages, while
distillers are placed in another class and ob-
literated as producers of another form of
alcoholic beverage.

This may be good politics, but it seems to
us to be bad morals, and even to contain a
touch of the absurd, in giving legal sanction
to the production of commodities which it is
illegal to sell where they are produced.

Such a law seems foredoomed to failure,
because of its inherent viciousness and be-
cause it embodies the principle of forcing one
community to conduct its own domestic af-
fairs in accordance with the possibly repug-
nant ideas of another. No student of the
operation of laws under democratic insti-
tutions can regard the effect of the attempted
enforcement of an inoperable domestic law
without grave misgivings as to the inevitable
effect on the respect for all laws.

What is to be the opinion of the man in
the street and of the rising generation con-
cerning the whole body of statutory law, if he
sees that, according to the provisions of one
important law, a buyer is innocent of any
crime, but the seller can be sent to prison
for an act which could not be performed with-
out the voluntary co-operation of the buyer?
And yet this anomaly is exactly what the
State-wide prohibitionists seek to establish.

Assures Democratic Victory

THE European war will have and is now
having two effects upon the congress-
ional campaign in the United States. It
has lessened the public interest in politics,
and it has made assurance of Democratic
success doubly sure.

At one time it seemed as if the foreign
policy of the administration furnished the
only weak point of attack in the Democratic
armor. Those who approved the Mexican
policy of the President and his determination
that the treaties solemnly entered into by
this country should be kept, could not under-
stand why any attack upon those policies
should be successful, but they recognized
that they would have to be defended. They
recognized that there was strong opposition
to them. Now it has vanished. The people
of the nation have come to appreciate
more than ever the blessings of peace. They
always wanted peace, of course, but were
unacquainted, most of them, with the real
horrors of war. Now that it has been dem-
onstrated to them in practice daily for weeks,
they give thanks with fervor that they them-
selves have escaped. And they know whom
to thank. They know who made war on
this continent impossible, and knowing this
and knowing who will strain every nerve
and exhaust every art of diplomacy to avoid
the dangers of being drawn into the Euro-
pean war, they are going to uphold his
hands. In gratitude for present peace and
to guarantee peace in the future, they are
going to support the friends of Woodrow
Wilson in November.

Fear Royal Flatterers

TO the well-known proverb, "fear the
Greeks bearing gifts," and "put not your
trust in princes," the Washington Post has
added a third of similar import, which is
none the less true because expressed faceti-
ously. "When Kings begin to make flatter-
ing speeches, it's high time for the subjects
to take out more life insurance," it says.

It may be accepted as an axiom that when
autocrats begin to court the good will of their
subjects, they want something the subjects
would do well not to let them have. The
Kaiser has never been gracious to "my peo-
ple" in times of peace, but just now honeyed
words fall from his lips. The Kaiser won't
want his flatterers. The Czar speaks of "my beloved
Jews" because he wants those beloved Jews
to go out and stop German bullets. Doubt-
less old Franz Josef has acquired a sudden
love for "my people," and is busy between
times telling them how great is that love.
Franz Josef, too, wants "my people" to die
for him.

Flatterers are ever to be shunned, but
royal flatterers are to be feared.

T. R. won't run for Governor of New York
himself, and as any selection of his will run
backward, the race for Progressive leaders
in the rear becomes apparent.

Now that New York has direct trolley con-
nection with Boston, it imagines itself quite
a city. They'll soon be wanting a transfer
privilege to Richmond.

A New York German newspaper has de-
stroyed thirty-seven British warships, pro-
ving how much mightier than the sword is
the typewriter.

Even if the Turks should massacre all the
Christians in that country, what European
nation is qualified to cast the first stone?

What has become of the old-fashioned man
who went around saying that there would
never be another war of conquest?

If the Russian ruling caste is not extreme-
ly careful, outsiders will begin to suspect that
they are human beings.

Since nobody else did it, the war must have
been started by the miscreant who hit Billy
Patterson.

Of course it is shocking that heathens
should take part in a war among Christian
nations.

Bills of fare in the German language are
not yet necessary in Paris.

Europe needs cotton, if only to stuff up
its ears.

This seems to be the Belgium of the East.

WAYSIDE CHATS WITH OLD VIRGINIA EDITORS

We just know that that bright thing the Pe-
tersburg Inquirer has been waiting for us
to say is that it is strange those Germans should
elect to take the Longway to Paris, but we won't
do it.

The Hanover Herald suggests that Tolstoi has
already named the present war "The Great Calamity."

"If pork continues its upward climb," says the
Fauquier Democrat, "the only thing left us will
be the grunt." And if beef continues to break
high jump records the dish may as well run
away with the spoon. There'll be no more need
for either of them.

"Baltimore may be a stubborn fighter, but
it can hardly be classed as a good loser," says
the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot. "It is still trying
to get that Federal Reserve Bank away from
Richmond, and so wasting a lot of energy which
might well be used to better purpose." Never
mind; it will forget all about it when Star-
Spangled Banner week opens. In rejocing over
the unusual sight of a big crowd in town there
will be no time for thoughts of banks and things.

"Who was it that called these melon colle-
days? Shoot him on the spot,"—Farmville Her-
ald. Punishment too light—make him eat a
Prince Edward watermelon.

"Delenda est die Kaiser," exclaims the Tazew-
ell Republican. We know we offended once
and so can excuse an occasional Latin quota-
tion, but this attempt to marry the Latin and
German language is too much.

The Fincastle Herald thinks the Philippine Is-
lands a source of danger to the United States.
International complications may result from our
continued possession of them. It would be wise,
when the proper time comes, to give the Phil-
ippines their independence, and guarantee their
neutrality by treaty except that some nations
regard treaties of neutrality only as "scraps of
paper."

"What fool started this war, anyway?" ask
in identical language a half a dozen of our con-
temporaries. We don't know, if they are asking
us, who started that paragraph?

"The war in Europe" is a popular topic with
all the newspapers of the State just now. One
note found in all is a prayer that it will soon
be over.

"Why doesn't somebody put up another monu-
ment to Christopher Columbus?" asks the Manassas
Journal. He deserves it; if he had not
discovered America we would be in that war
over in Europe.

THE PUBLIC PULSE

Editorial Expressions From Leading
Newspapers

Modern Wars Growing Shorter.

The Franco-German War was declared by
Napoleon III. on July 14, 1870; the treaty of
peace was signed at Frankfurt on May 10, 1871.
The Russo-Japanese War began with the break-
ing off of diplomatic negotiations on February
5, 1904, and the treaty of Portsmouth was signed
on August 23, 1905. These are the only wars
of the first class since armaments and weapons
took their modern form by this process. Most
of the minor wars since 1871, like the Russo-
Turkish in 1877-8 and the recent Sino-Japanese,
Boer, Turco-Italian and Balkan wars, have like-
wise been of brief duration. But in the nature
of things wars of the first magnitude can no
longer be strung out over long periods like that
of the American Revolution, the American Civil
War, Germany's Thirty Years War or the Na-
poleanic wars. The development of railway
systems permitting rapid movements of great
armies and the invention of higher explosives,
heavier guns and deadlier rifles, have combined
to concentrate great campaigns into single bat-
tles, fought along fronts of hundreds of miles.
The battles are lengthened by this process, as
those of the Shaho and of Mudden proved, but
they become more quickly decisive.—New York
Times.

Cheating Oneself.

A young lady working on a paper once said
she did not try to do very good work for her
employers, because they "did not pay much."
This doing poor work because it does not pay
much is just what keeps thousands and thou-
sands of young people from getting on in the
world. Small pay is no excuse for doing half
work or slovenly work. Indeed, the pay which
one receives should have nothing to do with
the quality of his work. The work should be a
matter of conscience. It is a question of char-
acter, not of remuneration. A person has no
right to demoralize his own character by doing
slovenly or half-finished work simply because
it doesn't pay much. A conscientious person
will do his work just as well if he receives
nothing more than his board for it. A large
part of the best work that has ever been done
in the history of the world has been only half
paid for.—St. Joseph News Press.

War Losses.

One of the most conspicuously obscure points
relating to the matter of losses. The war has
been huge, appalling in their stupendousness,
one can readily imagine, and there is other war-
rant for thinking so in the cautious statement
of the French War Office that the casualties in
two days' fighting have exceeded any ever
recorded in authentic history. That statement
can be readily believed, but it affords no in-
formation as to how these stupendous losses
were apportioned between the hostile armies.—
Bullins News.

Mortuorum the Climax.

Silly suggestions of emergency legislation
which their climax in the demand of an Iowa
Congressman for a national mortuorum or let-
up on debt payments for thirty or sixty or
thirty days in the event of a war in fact at-
tends to be evidently determined that we shall
have all the financial consequences of war. It
is absurd. There is absolutely no necessity for
any such thing, and when this Congressman
admits that business is good in his section of
the country he condemns his own proposition.—
New York World.

Evading the Tennessee Prohibition Law.

Under the Tennessee prohibition law, a dealer
can conduct a liquor business in Tennessee and
ship to other States, although he is forbidden
to sell any one in Tennessee. A dealer in a
locker club. To get around this provision little
steamboats are being run from Memphis across
the Mississippi to Arkansas and back again.
These steamboats are loaded with liquors by
dealers in Memphis, and as soon as they have
theoretically landed in Arkansas, they are re-
turned across the river and unloaded in Mem-
phis and delivered to the parties who desire
them. This changes the delivery from an in-
terstate to an intrastate transaction, and it
seems to satisfy the prohibition law of Ten-
nessee. It satisfies also the average prohibitionist,
because the average prohibitionist does not
want prohibition, but is better satisfied to
have his liquor delivered to him from another
State.—Exchange.

Lucky Man!

One morning two men who changed to meet
at the club were talking of a young fellow of
distinguished family whom they both knew very
well. The young man had succeeded in dissipat-
ing the entire fortune left him the year be-
fore by his father.

"I'm really awfully sorry about it," said
Dolan. "He must be in a bad way now."
Yes, his affairs are in a wretched shape," said
Donnelly. "I just think how much poorer he
would be if the old man had left him more."

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

Letters to the Editor must not be over 200
words in length, and the name and address
of the writer must accompany each communi-
cation, not necessarily for publication, but as
an evidence of good faith. Write on one side
of the paper, and enclose stamp if manuscript
is to be returned. Partisan letters concern-
ing the European war will not be published.

He Likes Humor.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
To your "The Bright Side" column this
morning is worth the price of the paper. Keep
it up.
Richmond, August 28, 1914.

The War of Nations.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,—While discussing the name for the pres-
ent war you have made use of a designation
that seems peculiarly fit. "The War of Na-
tions" is inclusive and sufficiently definite, as
it does not believe there will ever be another
widespread. If there is it will be between races
and not countries.
Richmond, August 28, 1914.

Register Now.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,—Voters who desire to register or change
their registration in time for the special elec-
tion to be held September 22 are urged to do so
prior to that day, as the registrar will then be
sitting as judge of the election and not as regis-
trar, and will be too busy with matters of elec-
tion to attend to registration.
A REGISTRAR.

Richmond, August 28, 1914.

Brussels and Antwerp Are Treasures.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,—In a recent letter I expressed the appre-
hension that the invaluable art treasures of
Brussels and Antwerp might become a prey or
even an object of spoliation to the German
forces. To-day your paper reports the threat
of the Germans to destroy just as was threat-
ened by right of conquest on the ground
that Belgium declined to allow German troops
to pass her borders without fighting for the
Belgians.

Likewise the splendid treasures of Louvain
and the lovely Cathedral tower of Malines
have been reported as destroyed. Goths, Van-
dals and Huns used to be recognized as sym-
bols of havoc and devastation, just as war
is, in the words of Sherman. Mr. Wilson
averted war with Mexico, where Germany had
large financial interests, and where the United
States government would have become embroiled
had it not been for sapient statesmanship.
Americans who love peace and desire the ter-
mination of awful slaughter, should pray to God
to overrule the counsel of princes and re-
establish on earth "peace for men of good will."
Meaning prayer for the President of the United
States and for Congress ought to be used daily
by our millions, while the thanksgiving for har-
vests ought to be offered by all of us who enjoy
the blessings of Washington, Jefferson's and
Lincoln's policy of establishing alliances with
no European powers.

WYTHE LEIGH KINSOLVING.

Richmond, Va., August 29, 1914.

"The Carol of the Pruss."

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,—The enclosed lines, entitled "The Carol
of the Pruss," appear so peculiarly in keeping
with the spirit of the times, apropos of the
present European war, that they may be
proved of nearly, if not quite, as much interest
now as at the period of their nativity. Cer-
tainly they are no whit less timely. These
verses were written January, 1871, by the Rev.
Robert Stephen Harris, a Scotchman, who
beloved and picturesque vicar of Morwenston,
Cornwall, who wrote the famous ballad, "The
Song of the Western Men," with the ringing and
unfading burden:

"What! will they scorn Tre, Pol, and Pen,
And shan't Trelawney die?
Then twenty thousand Cornish men
Will know the reason why!"

Sir Walter Scott and Lord Macaulay even were
deceived into the belief that "The Song of
the Western Men" was a genuine ancient Cornish
ballad, and many people to this day, ignorant
of its source, believe it to have arisen during
the plucky times of James II. and the trial
of the Seven Bishops.

This, following, is the version of the "Carol"
as given in the life of Mr. Hawker by S.
Faring-Gould, M. A.:

The Carol of the Pruss.
Hurrah for the boom of the thundering gun!
Hurrah for the boom of the cannon! Aye!
"Here's a merry Christmas for every one,
And a happy New Year's Day."
Thus saith the king to the echoing hall:
"With the blessing of God we will slay them
all!"

"Up!" saith the king, "lead, fire, and slay!"
"Tis a friendly signal given:
However happy on earth he they,
They'll sing like birds on a Christmas-tree.

Tell them, as soon as their souls are free
They'll sing like birds on a Christmas-tree.

Down with them all! If they rise again,
They will munch our best and our bread!
War there must be with the living men,
There'll be peace when all are dead!
This earth shall be our wide, wide home;
Our foes shall have the world to come.

Starve, starve them all, till through the skin
You may count each hungry bone!
Tap, tap their veins, till the blood runs thin,
And their flesh is gone!
While life is strong in the German sky,
What matters it who besides may die?

No sigh so sweet as the cannon's breath,
No music like the gun!
There's a merry Christmas to war and death,
And a happy New Year to none.
Thus saith the king to the echoing hall:
"With the blessing of God we will slay them
all!"

Both in fact and in spirit, this seems to be
no less true at this writing than upon that New
Year's Day of 1871.

WM. KAVANAUGH DOTY.

Richmond, Ky., August 19, 1914.

THE BRIGHT SIDE

An Impossible Task.

First Student (in a burst of admiration):
Professor Gabby is a wonder as a linguist. What
tongue hasn't he mastered?

Associate Professor (dryly):—His wife's.—Bal-
timore American.

What Would Happen.
Had the wings of a bird," began the poet.

"You'd suffer," interrupted the prosaic person.
"Your wife would take them away from you to
trim a hat."—Detroit Free Press.

Retort Courtneys.
A lawyer got into an argument with a physi-
cian over the relative merits of their respective
professions. "I don't say that all lawyers
are villains," said the doctor, "but you'll have
to admit your profession doesn't make angels
of men."

"No," retorted the attorney, "you doctors cer-
tainly have the best of us there."—Exchange.

A Fit Characterization.
"No," said the old gentleman, sternly, "I will
not do it. Never have I sold anything by false
misrepresentation and I will not begin now."

For a moment he was silent, and the clerk
who stood before him could see that the better
nature of his employer was fighting strongly
for the right.

"No," said the old man again, "I will not
do it. It is an inferior grade of shoe and it
will never pass it off as anything better. Mark
it 'A shoe fit for a queen and put it in the
window.' A queen doesn't have to do much
walking."—Montreal Daily Star.

"REMEMBER, NOVEMBER!"



Remaking of Europe

Told in Graphic Story

Does the Present Titanic Struggle Mean the Downfall of Monarchy?

By HERBERT CAXTON

PART IV.

The absent royalists now began to
plot for a return to power. Overtures
were made to Louis XVIII., but his
Bourbonism led him to decline that he
hated the constitutionalists worse than
he did Robespierre himself. The royalists
in England made a futile attempt
at invasion. It came to nothing.

When Napoleon heard of this he per-
formed his first coup. Giving his com-
mand to General Kleber, he declared
"The reign of the lawyers is over" and
went back to France. His reception
was more enthusiastic than before.

The council of 500 opposed itself to
him, but at the head of his grenadiers
he cleared the chamber. The era of
the revolution was closed. The first
French republic had fallen. Napoleon
established himself as first consul, and
the world saw the rise of the sun which
was to set at Moscow.

French defeat by Nelson caused war to
be declared against France by several
countries. The republics at Rome and
Naples fell, the French had to leave
Italy and were hard pressed to prevent
invasion of their own soil.

At home the populace rose against
the directory, who were charged with
keeping Napoleon abroad through jeal-
ousy. A new emperor was proclaimed.
When Napoleon heard of this he per-
formed his first coup. Giving his com-
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the world saw the rise of the sun which
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Rise of Russia and Prussia.
The period of the French revolution
had seen Russia rise by conquest to be
and on the west by successive bites at
a great nation. Her empire stretched